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never waved among these islands, except from the peak of some half-manned and, perhaps, distressed merchant vessel.

*Sept. 30.*—The Dourga left Timor Laut, and on the 8th of the following month arrived at Amboyna.

*April 5, 1826.*—The Dourga again left Banda on a voyage to New Guinea. The Arru Islands and Timor Laut were again visited, and the south-west coast of New Guinea was traced, but at too great a distance for it to be well examined. A more accurate survey of the coast was subsequently effected by the corvette Triton. M. Kolff gives the geographical positions of a few of the places visited during the last voyage; but these are not much to be depended upon, for the Triton, on board which vessel were several chronometers and some good observers, found his positions incorrect.

III.—*Voyage autour du monde sur la Corvette le Sèniavine, en 1826-29. Par Frédéric Lütke, Capitaine de Vaisseau de la Marine. Imp. Russe. St. Petersburg, 1835.*

DURING the course of the last fifteen years not less than fifteen Russian ships of war have circumnavigated the globe; out of which voyages the narratives of four only have hitherto been made public—namely, that of the Vostok (Orient), Captain Bellingshausen, in 1819-21; the Ladoga, Captain A. Lazareff, in 1822-24; the Predpriatié (Enterprise), Captain Kotzebue, in 1823-26; and the voyage of which the following pages contain a brief analysis.

*Sept. 1, 1826,* the corvettes Sèniavine, Captain Lütke, and Moller, Captain Stanjoukovitch, of the Russian navy, left Cronstadt. After touching at Teneriffe and Rio de Janeiro, rounding Cape Horn (in lat. 61° S.), and calling at Conception and Valparaiso, the Sèniavine crossed the Equator, going to the northward in 122° W. of Greenwich, and made no land till, on the 23rd June, 1827, she sighted Mount Edgecumbe, an extinct volcano rising 2800 feet above the sea, which marks the northern entrance into the Gulf of Sitkha, in the parallel of 57°, on the northern coast of America, and on the following day anchored off the settlement of Novo-Arkhangelsk, the residence of the Governor of the Russian colonies, whose jurisdiction extends over the Aleutian and Kurile islands, the population of which, in 1826, consisted of 5000 islanders and 3700 Americans; since the year 1792, the population had very materially decreased. This settlement contains about 800 persons, 400 of which are natives of the Aleutian

Isles. The Creoles, offspring of a Russian father and Aleutian mother, which, in 1830, amounted to 1000 persons, are a well-formed, active race of men. Fifteen vessels, with a burthen of 2000 tons belong to the port, and one vessel of 400 tons has been built here. A trade, chiefly in provisions, is kept up with Okhotsk, California, Sandwich Islands, &c.: fresh provisions, except fish, are very scarce. Here is a school for thirty Creole youths, who are educated at the public expense.

The mean height of the barometer during 1828-9 was 29.71; of the thermometer, + 6.15 of Réaumur, or  $42\frac{1}{2}$  of Fahr.

M. Lütke gives some curious details respecting the Kaloches, the people who inhabit the north-west coast of America, from the parallel of 40° to 60° N. lat., accompanied by some very characteristic sketches of them, by M. Postels, which give a far better idea of them than any description. (Plates 5 and 6.) He also states that one of the chiefs had voluntarily resolved to embrace Christianity.

*Aug. 1.*—The *Séniavine* sailed for Oonalaska. At *Iloalook*, the principal place of this section of the Aleutian Isles, are about twelve Russians and twenty Aleutians. A very intelligent pastor, Father John Veniaminoff, who had resided here for many years, had translated the Catechism into the Aleutian language, printed at St. Petersburg in 1834, and had made many converts among the islanders, all of whom, indeed, profess Christianity, and since the time of Cook have much advanced in civilization. Twenty boys were at school here in 1827. Captain Lütke gives a short vocabulary of the language. The island will afford beef, vegetables and water—everything but wood. The climate is damp but not cold: mean temperature + 3.5 of Réaumur.

On quitting Oonalaska the *Séniavine* directed her course to the north-west, towards the islands Pribyloff and St. Matthew.

*Sept. 1.*—A lovely morning: discovered a magnificent panorama of all the land by which we were surrounded. To the eastward at the distance of sixty-five miles we saw the island of Oonimak with its enormous volcanoes; one of them, Chichaldinsk, whose form is that of a regular cone, appeared at this distance entirely isolated; a whitish smoke arose from its summit, which we determined to be 8083 English feet above the sea. The volcano of Makouchinsk, on the island of Oonalaska, whose flattened summit has only some sharp peaks at its western end, does not offer so striking an aspect as the volcanoes of Oonimak. Smoke rose from a plateau covered with snow; its elevation, according to our measurements, is 5491 feet, and the height of the limit of snow on the mountain 3517 feet. Dr. Chamisso states it at from 2000 to 2500 feet; but the island of Akoutane, whose height we found to be 3337 feet, was entirely free from snow.

The following morning we saw the island of St. George, the aspect of which is very uniform: its height above the sea may be 300 feet.

The islands of St. George, St. Paul, and some other small ones belonging to this group, are generally called the Pribyloff Islands, after the name of the pilot who discovered them in 1786. The island of St. Paul is volcanic, to judge by the great quantity of lava and pumice-stone found there; St. George, on the contrary, is composed of granite and gneiss. They are both covered with moss, but destitute of wood. On St. Paul are now eleven Russians and 150 Aleutians; on St. George, six Russians and seventy-five Aleutians.

The chief occupation of the inhabitants of this group is in hunting sea-otters, sea-lions, and seals; and in the forty-two years since their discovery more than three millions of sea-bear skins have been taken; such indiscriminate slaughter, as might have been expected, has nearly annihilated these animals on the Pribyloff Islands.

*St. Matthew Island*, so named by Lieutenant Sindt in 1766, and afterwards Gore Island by Cook in 1778, who determined its position, is twenty-eight miles long from N.W. to S.E.; its southern point, Cape Upright of Cook, is in  $60^{\circ} 18' \text{ N. } 172^{\circ} 4' \text{ W.}$  of Greenwich; it is composed of hills of moderate height, separated by deep valleys, which at a distance give it the appearance of several islands. Pinnacle Island, sixteen miles and a half to the W.S.W. of Cape Upright, rises 300 feet above the sea to a crest so sharp that a bird only could perch on it. On St. Matthew, in 1809, was found micaceous schist, iron pyrites, silicious stones, and fragments of stone dispersed over the island, showing traces of volcanic action. Cape Upright shows distinct stratification. No wood is found here.

The autumn approaching, the *Séniavine* steered for Kamtchatka, touching at Behring Island, where were found 110 inhabitants, Russians, Creoles, and Aleutians.

*Sept. 24.*—Made for the bay of Avatcha, and owing to the thickness of the fog only saw the snowy summit of the volcano of *Vilioutchinsk*, which, as a phantom, appeared and disappeared several times in the course of the day, and on the following day anchored in the harbour of Petro-pavlofsky, where she remained till the end of October.

*Nov. 1.*—Sailed for the Caroline Islands: in our route we passed over (lat.  $28^{\circ} 9'$ , long.  $128^{\circ} \text{ W.}$ ) the position assigned in the American charts to the island of *Colunas*, and sought an entire day for it in that parallel, but in vain. We sought in like manner for Dexter Island and St. Bartholomew without more success.

*Dec. 4.*—We discovered the island of *Ualan* in the west, at the

distance of forty-five miles, and on the 10th anchored in the harbour of the *Coquille*, where we remained three weeks.

CAROLINE ISLANDS.—With this extensive group of islands, reaching between the parallels of  $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  and  $9\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  north, over nearly  $30^{\circ}$  of longitude, from Current Island, or Pulo Anna, on the west, to Ualan on the east, we were very imperfectly acquainted in detail till shortly previous to this voyage, when Captain Duperrey, in the *Coquille*, in 1824, ran through their whole extent from east to west, discovering many small islands, and surveying in detail the island of Ualan. However, in this great space he left an ample harvest for the Russian navigator, who, in his subsequent examination of this group, followed a regular plan, visiting each group of islands and each island belonging to this archipelago, and thus obtaining a complete acquaintance with their geographical position, and much information relative to the manners and customs of their inhabitants, and a short vocabulary of their language; also an account of the structure and natural history of the islands, from the observations of the naturalists of the expedition, M. Alexandre Postels, Dr. Mertens, and the Baron Kittlitz.

*Ualan*.—The easternmost of this group is 24 miles in circumference; a valley between two masses of mountains stretching from east to west, divides the island into two unequal parts, of which the southern is more than double that to the north. On the latter rises Mount Buache, 1854 feet above the sea. To the south Mount Crozer has an elevation of 1867 feet. With the exception of the peaks on the latter, the whole island from the sea to the summit is covered with wood overrun with climbing plants; streams of water abound in all directions. Yet with all this moisture the climate does not seem to be unhealthy; the population as given by one of the chiefs about 800, without counting children. The people are rather below the middle size, well made but slight—hospitable, peaceful, and kind in their manners. The *Urosses*, or chiefs, reside all together in one small town; they are implicitly obeyed by the people—they have no musical instruments—the colour of the skin of both sexes is chestnut—the women not pretty—they bore the lobes of their ears and insert bouquets of flowers and odoriferous herbs full two inches in thickness; yet, as a singular contrast to this simple and elegant taste, they are extremely dirty, and constantly devour the vermin from their persons—they wear a necklace, or rather bolster, from four to five inches thick, made of the cocoa-nut fibres—the women are prohibited from dancing. Both sexes anoint the body with oil, and tatoo themselves irregularly; their pirogues are from 25 to 30 feet long, made out of a single breadfruit tree.

Their ideas of religion, from want of understanding their language, were not easily to be comprehended. They appeared to

venerate a deity named *Sitel-Mazuenziap*; possibly a deified chieftain who, they said, had two wives and four children; but neither temples, morais, nor idols were erected to him. In one corner of each house was placed a thin wand from four to five feet long, as a sort of household god, to whom offerings were made; and occasionally some ceremony was gone through which was considered religious. Captain Lütke thinks there are traces in their language and ceremonies of communication with the Japanese.

Ualan would serve as an excellent place of refreshment for whalers cruising in these seas. A fair harbour, a good climate, and a mild people—abundance of water, fruit, and fish, with some birds—no animal food; but some pigs left by the *Séniavine* may, at a future day, supply shipping with pork. The centre of the island is situated in  $5^{\circ} 19' N.$ ,  $163^{\circ} 6' E.$  of Greenwich.

*January* 4th, 1828, the *Séniavine* crossed the magnetic equator in  $4^{\circ} 7' \text{ lat.}$ ,  $162^{\circ} 57' E. \text{ long.}$  On the 10th sought in vain for two small islands, marked on Arrowsmith's chart in  $5^{\circ} 12' N. \text{ long.}$ ,  $160^{\circ} 55' E.$ ; and on the 13th, with as little success, the Musgrave islands, in Krusenstein's chart in  $6^{\circ} 12' N.$ ,  $159^{\circ} 15' E.$  At daylight on the 14th, much to their surprise, they discovered a large and lofty island close ahead; this, although lying close to the tracks of Tompson, Duperrey, and several others, had never yet been noticed. On examination, it proved to be the group now named *Séniavine*, consisting of three groups, extending between  $6^{\circ} 43'$  and  $7^{\circ} 6' N. \text{ lat.}$  and  $158^{\circ}$  and  $158\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} E. \text{ long.}$  *Pouynipete*, the chief island, is nearly circular, and 50 miles in circuit. Its culminating point, Monte Santo, rises 2861 feet above the sea;\* the N.W. cape of the island is remarkable by a precipitous basaltic rock about 1000 feet high. On the southern coast is a distinct mass of isolated basalt resembling a lighthouse. The island is surrounded, to the distance of two miles, by a coral reef, within which are many small islets. *Pouynipete* is covered with verdure; few habitations are visible along the coast, but to judge from the numerous canoes that came off to the ship, the population cannot be less than 2000. The natives differ from those of Ualan, and approach more nearly to the Papuas; they are a small race of men, but fierce and resolute in their actions. The group *Andema* lies 12 miles to the S.W., and *Kapenuare* 20 miles to the N.W. of *Pouynipete*, each surrounded by a coral reef. In  $\text{lat. } 7^{\circ} 18'$ ,  $\text{long. } 158^{\circ} 6'$ , we searched for the island of St. Augustin, of Captain Freycinet's chart, but without success. *January* 24,† in  $\text{lat. } 5^{\circ} 47\frac{1}{2}'$ ,  $\text{long. } 157^{\circ} 30'$ , we saw

\* Visible 65 miles.—Ed.

† It must be observed that there is the difference of twelve days, from old to new style, between the text and the chart of the Caroline Islands throughout.—Ed.

*Los Valientes*, of Tompson in 1772 (*Nyaryk* of the natives), eight low coral islands, 22 miles in circuit—with, apparently, a population of only 30 people. February 3. Examined the group of *Matlock* islands (1795), *Lugunor* of the natives, composed of three groups of coral islands, 90 in number. *Lugunor*, the most eastern group, is 18 miles in circuit. February 14. Determined the island *Quirosa* of the Spanish pilot, and *Hogoleu*, of Duperrey, to be called by the natives *Houg*. February 16. Examined the island marked *Anonymous* on our maps, and found it to be inhabited, and to be the eastern islet, named *Piserar*, of a coral group 45 miles in extent, connected by a reef, and called *Namonuito*: from this place the *Séniavine* went to *Guahan*, of the Marianne islands, for provisions and water, and to refit. March 20. Returned to the Caroline islands, and examined the group of Swede's island, or *Namourak*; thence to the westward to the group *Farolap*, *Ifalouk*, and *Ouleai* (the 13 isles of Wilson), composed of 22 islands, and 15 miles in circuit. April 9. The *Séniavine* made sail for Kamtchatka, touched at the islands of *Bonin-Sima*, a basaltic group not exceeding 900 feet in height, surveyed the year previous by Captain Beechey, and again anchored at Petro-pavlofsky, whence, after a stay of three weeks, the corvette steered along the coast to the N.E., fixing the positions of the various capes and headlands, which differed much from all former charts. On the morning of the 28th June, "we saw at once the volcanoes of Avatchinsky, Koriatsky, Joupanoff, and Kronotsky, the two former at 82 miles, the latter at 68 miles' distance. Kronotsky, like Villioutchinsky, has the form of a regular cone, but seems rather less steep than the latter. On its left is a flat-topped mountain, and close to it a sharp peak, probably the same that were shaken at the time of the passage of the mountain Chevalutsk from its former to its present position.\* The altitude of Kronotsky, carefully taken, made the elevation of this extinct volcano 10,610 feet above the sea, or a little higher than Etna. We now saw it at a distance of 95 miles, and on our return at 120 miles, very distinctly. Beyond Cape Kronotsky mountains began to show themselves in the distance towards the north, among which it was not difficult to recognize the gigantic volcano of *Kamchatskoi*. At the enormous distance of 104 miles it subtended an angle of  $50\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ . The measurement was very exactly made, whence it results that its height is 16,512 feet.† Its form is that of a cone slightly truncated." July 5. Examined the island of *Karaghinsky*, which, with the adjoining coast, had not been seen by any known navigator except Sindt. Behring only saw one point through a fog: it is hardly necessary to say that

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\* See Description of Kamtchatka by Kracheninnickoff.

† Dr. Erman found its height to be 15,766 English feet.

its outline on the maps had no shadow of resemblance. This island was inhabited by upwards of 100 Koriaks in the middle of the last century; it is now quite abandoned. Here in the parallel of  $60^{\circ}$ , at Cape Ilpinsky, is the lowest and narrowest part of the isthmus, about 70 miles wide, which forms the northern limit of the peninsula of Kamtchatka; the mountains lose themselves in small hills. From this point the corvette steered direct for Behring's Strait, and on the 28th anchored in the bay of St. Lawrence, only 30 miles to the southward of the east cape of Asia, and in lat.  $65^{\circ} 36'$ ,—the most northern point reached. During a week's stay they saw much of the Chukchis, and found them a friendly, good-natured, dirty people. Returning to the southward, they discovered the Strait Séniavine in  $64^{\circ} 45' N.$  between two islands and the mainland, forming excellent ports: the surrounding mountains are steep, but do not rise above 1500 feet—they assume a circular form, and are chiefly of syenite. From the bay of St. Lawrence they stood to the westward into the gulf of *Anadyr*, and surveyed the bay of St. Croix, which extends north and south upwards of 60 miles: at the bottom of the bay a lofty mountain chain extends in an east and west direction, doubtless connected with the principal chain of this continent; one of its most remarkable points, *Matatchiugai*, rises 8615 feet. Here were no traces of petrifications, or of recent volcanic action.

The whole of the 11th chapter of Captain Lütke's narrative is devoted to a detailed and very interesting description of the Chukchis, the race who inhabit the north-eastern extremity of Asia, but which we regret that we have not space to extract. He is of opinion that they are far from being the turbulent people they have been described by authors. The description is rendered doubly valuable from being illustrated by excellent portraits of the natives, by M. Postels. (*See* plates 33 and 34.)

The peninsula of Kamtchatka, as is well known, is celebrated for its volcanoes, or *Sopki*; between the parallels of Cape Lopatka ( $51^{\circ} 3' N.$ ) and the bay of Avatcha ( $53^{\circ}$ ) five isolated and conical summits, some still emitting smoke, rise proudly above the rugged chain of mountains which stretch in a N.E. and S.W. direction. To the N.E. of the bay of Avatcha, as far as the parallel  $56\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ , eight other volcanoes are occasionally active. Of these thirteen Sopki, all the names, and some of the heights, are given, as determined by Captain Lütke:—

			Lat. N. °   '   "		Height in Eng. feet.
Vilutchinskaïa	-	-	52   43 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	6750*
Avatchinskaïa	-	-	53   17	-	8760

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\* Beechey, in 1826, made it 7374.—See *Blossom's Voyage*, vol. ii, p. 668.



			Lat. N.		Height in Eng. feet.
Koriatskaïa	-	-	53	19	11215
Jupanovskaïa	-	-	53	35½	9060
Kronotskaïa	-	-	54	8	10625
Klutchefskaïa	-	-	56	8	16512

The greater part of these volcanoes are on the eastern side of the peninsula, and nearly in a direct south-west and north-east line. From the promontory Lopatka the Kurile Isles stretch in the same south-west direction; and in this chain are found eight volcanoes, some of which are active, and thus this series extends over nearly ten degrees of latitude, and perhaps is connected with the Japanese islands, in which we know there are volcanoes in activity.

After five weeks spent in the harbour of Peter and Paul, the *Séniavine* sailed on the 11th of November for Manila, reconnoitring on her way those of the Caroline Islands which she had not before visited; and, in an able summary in the 13th chapter, the population of the whole group is estimated at 9000 persons.

*Dec. 10.*—Discovered and examined the group *Mourileu*, composed of nine islands, surrounded by a coral reef, lying in a north-east and south-west direction, for forty miles: its centre in latitude 8° 40' N., long. 152° 8' E.

*Dec. 20.*—Sighted the coral island of *Feis*, and the following day made the Mackenzie Islands (*Uluthy* of the natives), composed of two groups—one of five islets, uninhabited; the other of twenty-five islands, on one of which (*Falalep*), a century ago, the Spanish Jesuit Padre Cantova planted a mission, and on the neighbouring isle of *Mogmog*, in 1732, fell a martyr to his zeal. Unfortunately time would not permit the *Séniavine* to go to this island, *although in sight*, to learn, after the lapse of a century, what had been the result of the missionary's devotedness—an object, one would imagine, well worth the delay of a few days or even of a week. On the following day the *Séniavine* shaped her course for Manila, where she arrived on the 13th of January, and ultimately at Cronstadt in September, 1829, after an absence of three years and five days.

The chief results of this expedition are—

In *Geography*.—The determination of the positions of the chief points on the eastern coast of Kamtchatka, of the country of the Koriaks and of the Chukchis, from the bay of Avatcha to the north-east point of Asia; also of the islands Karaghinsk, St. Matthew, Pribyloff, &c., in Behring's Sea.—The archipelago of the Carolines examined, from the island of Ualan on the east, to the group of Uluthy on the west, twelve islands discovered; and twenty-six detached groups or islands described; as also the

islands of Bonin-Sima.—The corvette Moller, consort of the *Séniavine*, had in the mean time discovered *Moller* island, in  $25^{\circ} 46' N.$ ,  $171^{\circ} 50' W.$ , and examined the chain of islands and reefs which extend north-west from the Sandwich islands. She discovered also a dangerous reef six miles S.S.W. of *Lisiansky Isle*; and afterwards surveyed the north-western shore of the peninsula of *Aliaska*. The geographical portion is illustrated by various plans, charts, views of headlands, &c.; and especially an excellent chart of Behring's Sea.

In *Physics*.—Experiments with the invariable pendulum, made at nine stations: magnetic experiments; hourly observations on the barometer and thermometer.

In *Natural History*.—Rich collections in each branch of zoology, including 300 species of birds, 300 of fish, 700 of insects, and 150 crustaceæ.—In Botany, 2,500 specimens of dried plants; and of *algæ*.—In Mineralogy, 330 specimens of rocks, from the various points touched at by the corvette.

In *Ethnography*.—A vocabulary of upwards of 200 words and phrases, besides the numerals, in four dialects of the language of the Caroline Islands, compared with several other dialects of Polynesia; also descriptions and *portraits* of the *Chukchis*, the *Koriaks*, the natives of the *Caroline* groups, &c. &c., and one *Bughi*, of the Celebes, the only published portrait, that we are aware of, of this little known people: a collection of costumes, arms, ornaments, &c.

In the course of the voyage 1250 drawings have been made; some of which give an excellent idea of the characteristic vegetation of a tropical clime.

The third volume of the work is the joint production of Dr. Mertens, M. Postels, and Baron Kittlitz, naturalists to the expedition, and contains much valuable information on geology and natural history.—May every expedition for discovery that leaves Europe be supplied with as zealous naturalists as those embarked on board the *Séniavine*!

We have the gratification to add, that for this voyage, the Demidoff premium has, by the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, been conferred upon Captain (now Rear-Admiral) Lütke.

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